

And for that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the skilled men and women of Newport News, who have built and maintained the subs that have kept us ahead of our adversaries. No nation on earth can match the quality and pride that shows in every weld, fitting, and watertight hatch.

We also owe a great debt to the submariners who patrol the icy depths of the world's waters in times of peace and in times of war. Their courage—and devotion to duty—are a model of sacrifice worthy of emulation and gratitude from all of us. Americans are a patriotic people who agree with the poet Homer when he writes: "He serves me most who serves his country best."

To every person who played a role in the fitting-out and commissioning of the U.S.S. *Greeneville*—Thank you.

To the officers and crew who will sail her into the uncharted waters of the future—Good luck and Godspeed. In every sea, on every mission, the spirit and prayers of the people of *Greeneville* will go with you.

They, too, can repeat with you the Midshipman's prayer of the Naval Academy: "Almighty God, whose way is in the sea, whose paths are in the great waters, whose command is over all and whose love never faileth: . . . Protect those in whose love I live. . . . Guide me with the light of truth and give me the strength to faithfully serve thee, now and always."

Finally, to all here today to watch the U.S.S. *Greeneville* come alive, God bless you, God bless *Greeneville*, and God bless America.●

(At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND BEACH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I join with the citizens of Highland Beach, MD, as they pay tribute to the memory of Frederick Douglass—one of Maryland's most celebrated native sons—by preserving his historic house as a museum. His house, facing the Chesapeake Bay, looks out onto the open sea and was a joyful reminder to Douglass of the freedom he so greatly treasured.

While Frederick Douglass was born in Talbot County, MD, and worked on the docks of Fells Point in Baltimore, he found peace and solace at his home in Highland Beach. Highland Beach was the first town to be established by African-Americans in the State of Maryland and was officially incorporated in 1922, although settlers had been living in the vicinity for decades. The house that is dedicated here today was designed by Douglass, but sadly, he never saw its completion. Instead his son fulfilled the task that was set forth by his father, ensuring that the second floor balcony that Douglass had dreamed of was erected so that, "as a free man, I could look across the bay to the land where I was born a slave."

The Frederick Douglass house was placed on the National Registry of Historic Places in 1992 after extensive renovations were completed. The house has also received the Orlando Rideout Prize for exceptional renovation in December 1995 by the Anne Arundel Coun-

ty Trust for Preservation. While these awards reflect the beauty and history of Douglass' home, that Frederick Douglass could own a home as a free man is the true monument. Douglass rightly believed that owning property was a very important economic accomplishment for African-Americans in the years following the Civil War.

It is, in my view, most fitting that the commemoration of one of Maryland's most noted African-Americans comes during Black History Month. Over the course of history, Maryland has been the home of many prominent African-Americans including writer Langston Hughes, actor and singer Paul Robeson, Washington Judge Robert Terrell, and educator and author Booker T. Washington; all of whom either visited or lived in Highland Beach.

Mr. President, as the Frederick Douglass house becomes a monument in the splendid community of Highland Beach, it provides an avenue for residents and visitors to share in its unique and distinguished past. I join the citizens of Anne Arundel County in demonstrating their pride in the history of Highland Beach and their expectation of continued success in the years ahead.●

COMMENDING DEBORAH WOELFLEIN AS THE 1996 NEW HAMPSHIRE TEACHER OF THE YEAR

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Deborah K. Woelflein, an English teacher at Merrimack High School, on being named New Hampshire's 1996 National Teacher of the Year. As a former teacher myself, I commend her outstanding accomplishment and well-deserved honor.

Deborah, who is a Nashua resident, will spend the next year representing New Hampshire's teaching profession at various statewide and regional functions. As New Hampshire's Teacher of the Year, she will be considered for the National Teacher of the Year Award sponsored by the Council of Chief State School Officers and Scholastic, Inc. The National Teacher of the Year Program is the oldest and most prestigious honors program to focus public attention on excellence in teaching. New Hampshire's Commissioner of Education, Elizabeth Twomey, named Deborah the Teacher of the Year.

Among Deborah's numerous accomplishments as a teacher are several successful conferences she organized to draw together talented teachers to share their expertise with their colleagues. Timothy Mayes, principal at Merrimack High School, called her "one of our most respected faculty members."

New Hampshire has always been lucky to have many talented teachers, but Deborah Woelflein is certainly a role model among the teachers of the Granite State. I am proud of her commitment to education and congratulate her distinguished achievement.●

THE FARM BILL—WETLAND RESTORATION

● Mr. LEAHY. Sections 357 and 358 of S. 1541 were included in an amendment to which we jointly agreed. Section 357 establishes flood water retention pilot projects under which farmers may receive incentives to restore land to fully functioning wetlands. The restoration of these wetlands will benefit their neighbors by reducing flooding.

Section 358 was included in the bill to ensure that when a farmer voluntarily restores a wetland on land now exempt from Swampbuster penalties, that land will not subsequently be considered a converted wetland under Swampbuster. Section 364 was then added because of concern that section 358 did not protect against abandonment related regulatory policies. The sections need to be rewritten to work correctly.

Would the Senator from Indiana agree that I have correctly described the history of these amendments?

Mr. LUGAR. I agree with my colleague about the history of these amendments.

Mr. LEAHY. It is important that these amendments be correctly drafted if they are included in the final bill. Would my colleague agree that we will work together in conference to develop a provision based on the following principle:

Swampbuster should operate in a manner that encourages voluntary restoration of wetlands. A farmer should not suffer a Swampbuster penalty if land he restores to a wetland later reverts to its prerestoration status. However, such a provision should be implemented in a fashion consistent with the wetland protection goals of Swampbuster.

Mr. LUGAR. I agree with my colleague and will work to rewrite this provision according to this principle in conference.●

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO OPENS AN ONLINE GATEWAY SITE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE [GPO]

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the collaborative efforts of the libraries of the University of New Mexico and the U.S. Government Printing Office to make important Federal Government documents more accessible to the public. On February 29, 1996, the University of New Mexico will officially open a gateway site that will allow online access to the U.S. Government Printing Office. This online feature will allow students, constituents, and the public equal and timely access to Government documents including the Federal Register, the Congressional Calendar, congressional bills, public laws, and the United States Code.

UNM has long been a leader in education and research in both New Mexico and our Nation. This initiative reaffirms the University of New Mexico's